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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a651]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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[a196]

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[a64]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [a155]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a54]

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [a35]

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [a35]

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LIMITED,
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 10TH 1909.

The news from New York during the past few weeks abundantly confirms the view that the Far Eastern policy of the Taft Administration will mark a departure from the policy of *laissez faire* on which, until quite recently, American public opinion has insisted. We are told by the *Times* Correspondent that, as a Colonial administrator with experience of affairs in the Far East, President Taft realises that in the Orient diplomacy and finance are closely related, and that a diplomat whose nationals are engaged in great commercial ventures commands more respect than the representative of a Government whose people have only a minor share of the trade of the country to which he is accredited. It will not have been forgotten that in his inaugural message to Congress Mr. Taft expressed similar sentiments with regard to the size of naval fleets—the biggest commands most respect; therefore the United States must increase her naval strength. But returning to the question of America's standing in China, those who are familiar with the history of the scramble of the Powers for political-economic advantage in the last few years, will not need to be told that had the view of the position which Mr. Taft is now presenting obtained at Washington half a dozen years ago, America might have been enjoying now an advantage, politically and commercially in China unequalled by any other Power. But America neglected her opportunities.

Nearly ten years ago American financiers obtained the concession for the great trunk

line of railway from Canton to Hankow, but, for reasons best known to themselves, they sold out, or were preparing to sell out, their interests to a Belgian syndicate, with probably a Russian backing. The result of this divorce of American economic and political interests was the redemption of the concession by the Chinese authorities, and a total loss to America of the great and potent advantages she had acquired. Generally speaking American financiers would appear to have shown little confidence in China as a field for the remunerative employment of capital, and to this we think must be attributed the fact that America's share in the economic development of China with its consequent political prestige has been "a minor one." A State Department communiqué to the American Press last month confesses that in 1905 the British Ambassador informed the American Government that British capitalists were desirous of opening negotiations with reference to the assurances given by China the previous year that American and British capitalists would be given a prior right to supply the loan and construct the Hankow railway. The American Government replied that "no" American capitalists were ready at that time to co-operate, and, though nearly four years have since elapsed, nothing was heard of the formation of a syndicate in America until the British, French and German syndicates had completed their protracted arrangements for providing a loan to construct a line of railway from Hankow to Szechuan. Then came the announcement through official channels of the existence of an American financial group who claimed a share of the loan. America's protest to China against the ratification of the agreement and her representations at London, Paris and Berlin, claiming the right to participate in the loan, are too recent to require detailed reference. America had awakened suddenly to the fact that her failure to take advantage of her opportunities in China meant a loss of prestige, and no citizen of the United States saw that more clearly than the elected Chief of the Executive. It will be remembered how near this loan was to being entirely monopolised by Germany, and but for the timely protest of Great Britain and France the protracted negotiations which ensued, and President Taft's clear perception of the need for a more aggressive policy in China, we may not have heard to this day of the formation of a powerful group of American financiers prepared to furnish money for investment in China. What glory may come out of it all for the United States will be primarily to the credit of the new President. Once the start has been made we may expect to see further developments. Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank and other financial institutions are in the Syndicate, and the American papers tell us that the field the syndicate will cover will include the bringing out of "Provincial State Loans, financing projected railways, and probably the establishment of banks."

To aid the development of these economic interests President Taft has been searching—and is searching still apparently—for "a business man of the highest qualifications" to represent the United States at Peking. We are told that the President does not regard a knowledge of diplomacy as essential, but "he wants a man of large business experience who can see the trend of events, take advantage of every opportunity that offers, and point out to Americans openings for the extension of their trade and commerce." As bearing upon this question, and in curious contrast to the views of President Taft we may note that in a recently published and extremely interesting work entitled "The English in China," by Mr. Bromley Eames, the author advocates a divorce of the functions of Diplomat and Superintendent of Foreign Trade. Mr. Eames suggests that an official separate from the Minister should be appointed to act as Superintendent of Trade. His recommendation is that the Trade Superintendent should exercise no diplomatic function: his duty should be to visit in turn the various Open Ports and study the needs of the residents, and to inform himself as to all questions of a commercial nature, so that he may be able to advise the Home Government as to what new developments or modifications are necessary in our foreign policy for the advancement of our commercial interests in China. It seems to us that this need has been met by the British Government in the appointment of a Commercial Attaché. Mr. Eames is apparently not satisfied with this substitute for a Superintendent of Trade, but his book does not indicate what functions the Trade Superintendent would perform which do not now come within the province of the Commercial Attaché. If the Minister is to remain the sole channel of diplomatic inter-

TELEGRAMS.

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[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

AN ANGLO-JAPANESE ENTERPRISE POSTPONED.

TOKYO, July 9th.

At an influential meeting it was decided to postpone the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric enterprise.

The flotation of the capital had already been decided upon and it had been intimated that the English promoters were desiring to dispatch engineers.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] V

GERMANY'S FINANCE MEASURES.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, July 9th.

The German Government has arrived at an agreement with the Centre and Conservatives, thus obtaining a majority, enabling them to provide the required twenty-five millions by new taxation.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Russian force which is marching to a point within easy reach of the Persian capital is commanded by General Masnitzky, and has left Enzeh, proceeding in the direction of Kasvin.

FUNERAL OF DR. LALCACA.

LONDON, July 9th.

Dr. Lalcaca, who was recently shot at the Imperial Institute, has been buried in the Parsee section of the Brookwood Cemetery.

There was a large attendance at the funeral.

COLLIERY STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 9th.

Friction arising out of the application of the Eight Hours Act has caused strikes in numerous collieries in the Midlands.

Gangs of pitboys are marching through the districts wantonly damaging property and terrorising residents.

Serious conflicts have also occurred with the police.

REDUCTION OF SCOTTISH MINERS' WAGES.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Scottish coalowners have given notice of their intention to make a reduction of 12½ per cent. in the miners' wages from the 26th inst.

The reduction will affect 80,000 miners.

DEATH OF A FRENCH EX-MINISTER.

LONDON, July 9th.

The death is announced of Marquis de Gallifet, a General in the French Army, who ten years ago was Minister of War.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 9th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the S. coast of China and Tongking, and along the Yangtze; and risen moderately over Japan.

The low pressure trough which still lies over the N.W. part of the China Sea may give rise to a circular depression.

Pressure remains low over Central China, and high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh E. and S.E. winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*)

Formosa Channel S.E. winds,

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan E. winds, fresh.

(*) E. and S.E. winds, fresh; squally, showery.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

8th July, 1909.

AN OVERDUE PROMISSORY NOTE.

Sometime ago, Tsang Cheuk Yu, son of a wealthy Hongkong merchant named Tsang Yent Kai, who has an interest in the Kwong Man timber firm at Honan, gave a promissory note for a sum of \$19,000 to Messrs. Vogelgesang & Co., a German firm on the Shemea. When the promissory fell due Tsang Cheuk Yu failed to pay, whereupon Messrs. Vogelgesang & Co. presented the claim at the German Consulate and requested the Consul to communicate with the Chinese Authorities to enforce payment of the claim. The Pun Yu Magistrate was instructed by the Viceroy to summon Tsang Cheuk Yu to appear before him, but the defendant declined to put in an appearance and has been hiding himself in the city. Tsang Yent Kai, fearing that the case might involve him in trouble, caused the son to be arrested on the 6th instant, and he is now at the Pun Yu Magistracy.

VICEROYAL MEETING.

It is reported that Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun has called to Viceroy Chang making an appointment to meet him at Shanghai on the 10th day of the 6th moon (26th instant).

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Taofai of Industries has inserted an advertisement in the local papers inviting merchants to take up \$1,000,000 worth of shares of the new Electric Light concern. The advertisement states that the capital of the new concern is to be \$1,500,000, divided in 150,000 shares of \$10 each. The officials will subscribe \$500,000, and the balance will be allotted to the merchants. Messrs. Poon Pui Yu and Li Yung Fong will be the first merchant directors of the Company. The advertisement distinctly states that foreigners will be allowed to subscribe for those shares.

RESIGNATION REFUSED.

His Excellency Cheng Chi Tung has cabled instructions to Taofai Wong Ping Yen, Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway here, to inform Sir Chan Tung Liang Sheng, Superintendent of the above railway company, that his resignation cannot be entertained by His Excellency Chan Chi Tung, especially at this critical moment when the accounts of the Company are being investigated. Should there be any difficulties arising therefrom His Excellency will endeavour to give all possible assistance that is within his power. The telegram states that similar telegrams have been sent to Viceroy Chang, the Provincial Treasurer and Admiral Li.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

An interesting point cropped up yesterday in discussing a case before the Paine Judge in the Supreme Court. Mr. Davidson, from the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, objected to Mr. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, setting out a defence by pleadings in a certain case, as he understood his friend was only going to put in a counter claim. Mr. Jackson, he contended, had not obtained permission from the Court to file pleading and he (the speaker) thought he ought not to be charged with their costs in the event of the decision being against him. Amid laughter Mr. Jackson naively replied that he was not going to charge his friend with the cost of setting out the pleadings, as they had been copied direct from Bullen and Leek. Subsequently Mr. Davidson informed his Lordship that Mr. Jackson told him he was not going to charge counsel's fees for setting out the pleadings, but he was going to charge him with setting out the pleadings himself. Mr. Jackson replied that he had obtained leave to serve a defence, and that that was not the time to argue the question of costs.

Mr. Davidson—I mention it because the facts are fresh in your Lordship's mind. There might be a difficulty later. He never got leave for those pleadings.

Mr. Jackson—I got liberty from your Lordship. My friend did not know what I was asking for he should have obtained an explanation.

His Lordship—I might have to decide that question.

Mr. Jackson—It is sufficient to mention it to your Lordship. The matter was not pursued further.

CHINA'S CREDIT.

A BRITISH LOAN OF £50,000,000 OFFERED.

We reproduce the following from the *Peking Daily News*:

That the credit of the Empire has not suffered any depreciation in consequence of the warnings recently uttered by the correspondent of *The Times* is evident by the fact that among other signs of increasing confidence a proposal has been submitted to the Prince Regent by a group of British financiers, whose representative is now in Peking, offering a loan of fifty million pounds sterling without any specific security beyond the general guarantee of the Government, and on exceptionally favourable terms.

The conditions are that the proceeds of this loan shall be applied to the re-organisation of the navy, the construction of railways, the reform of the national currency, and the development of mineral resources, industry and agriculture.

We are informed that this proposal is highly appreciated by the Prince Regent and the Government Officials, and that it is seriously occupying their attention at the present time.

The financial statement of the Northern Assurance Co., Ltd. (whose local agents are Messrs. Bradley & Co.), show steady development in all branches of revenue. The total accumulations now amount to £7,198,800.

BLUFFING.

When a case was called at the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Johnstone (of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley) said he objected to Mr. d'Almada appearing for defendant, as an order had been made for the latter to furnish security. Mr. d'Almada replied that that was not so—that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the defendant to furnish security. He had not been arrested, but that was not the fault of the defendant. The other side were to blame for their lack of activity.

Mr. Johnstone—Defendant is not in the Colony.

Mr. d'Almada—He is in the Colony.

Mr. Johnstone—My friend keeps on appearing.

Mr. d'Almada—When a date is fixed for the hearing I can bring defendant into court. Will your Lordship fix it for Tuesday?

His Lordship—No, I shall fix it at once.

Mr. d'Almada—Then I cannot give 24 hours' notice of the defence of illegality.

Mr. Johnstone—He has had a week in which to do it.

Mr. d'Almada—No, I am waiting for the date to be fixed.

His Lordship—I will take it to-day.

THE NEW CHAPLAIN OF ST. ANDREWS, KOWLOON.

The Rev. H. O. Spink, the new incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, has been senior curate of St. Cyprian's Church, Liverpool. The parish magazine for June contains the following reference to his impending departure:

"The keenest regret is being felt throughout the parish at the thought of the approaching departure of the Rev. H. O. Spink for his new sphere of work as Incumbent of St. Andrews, Kowloon, in Bishop Lander's diocese. To say that he has gained the affection and respect of all who know him is to give but an inadequate idea of the warm feelings with which he is universally regarded. His untiring zeal, his unfailing courtesy, his unselfish devotion to duty, and above all the high spiritual influence which he has exercised, especially amongst the young, will most assuredly leave an abiding mark for good upon the parish. St. Cyprian's will be poorer for his loss, but we are thankful to feel that he is going to a wider sphere of work, and the prayers of all his friends here will follow him across the seas. May God bless him and keep him!"

The Rev. Mr. Spink is leaving England about the end of next month, and the congregation of St. Andrew's may hope to see him working in their midst about the end of September.

HONGKONG'S NEW STATUE.

When we speak of the Queen's Statue in Hongkong we naturally think of the imposing structure which perpetuates the glorious memory of Queen Victoria, but a new generation knows a new Queen, and it is interesting to know that the statue of Queen Alexandra, which it was decided several years ago should have a place in the Royal Square with that of her royal consort, will be erected at an early

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 9th June.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

A DEFECTIVE CLAIM.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Denys and Mr. Atkinson, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the actions by Hip On Insurance Exchange and Loam Company, Ltd., and the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Shing Exchange and Trading Co., Ltd. Mr. Slade and Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. E. P. Holt, appeared for the respondents.

Sir Henry Berkeley formally applied on behalf of the Hip On Company against the decision of the Full Court as the sum involved was over £500.

Mr. Slade objected on the ground that the petition was faulty in two material particulars.

Sir Henry Berkeley said these could be amended.

Mr. Slade remarked that they had not been served with copies of the petition and actions had been dismissed for that reason before.

Sir Henry Berkeley expressed regret that copies had not been furnished.

The Chief Justice then pointed out that applicants' title was not good. A name was inserted without designation.

Sir Henry Berkeley then indicated certain amendments which he proposed, to which the Chief Justice replied that he expressed no opinion.

Mr. Slade remarked that a curious position arose—that the appellants were appealing on a question which had not been determined by the Full Court.

Sir Henry Berkeley disagreed with this view.

Mr. Slade—As the petition is framed it is so hopelessly defective it cannot stand.

The Chief Justice indicated that the petition could be amended and served by midday, and if there was no objection to it would be taken in chambers.

Other defects were referred to and the Chief Justice said leave would be granted to appeal subject to there being no objections.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUIJIN JUDGE)

A DOG CASE.

A. W. Ilott, chief timekeeper at Shatin of the Kowloon Canton Railway, claimed from Constable Grant \$225 damages for injuring plaintiff's dog. Mr. Holborow appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Goldring for the defendant.

Mr. Holborow, in opening, suggested that the motive in the case was malice on the part of defendant. When plaintiff wrote to the defendant saying he had been informed that defendant had shot his dog, defendant wrote a curt reply saying "I did shoot your dog. You are correctly informed."

A Chinese cook in the employ of plaintiff stated that his master's four dogs ran out on June 8th and barked at the defendant's dogs which were following him. Plaintiff's dog did not leave the compound but defendant pulled out a revolver and fired at one of plaintiff's dogs. His first three shots missed but the fourth hit the dog on the thigh.

His Lordship was informed that the dog was only injured.

Mr. Holborow—The value of the dog is not an element in this case.

His Lordship—The value of the dog is one of the elements.

Mr. Holborow—The value of the dog is not, my lord. The element is the value of the dog to my client.

His Lordship—I did not say it was the element. But it is an element.

The case was adjourned until Monday, his Lordship expressing the hope that it might be settled.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

A largely attended meeting of high provincial officials, gentry and leading commercial men called by the Viceroy, was held at Canton on Thursday. The Provincial Treasury urged upon those present the advisability of raising one half of the fund required for the Hongkong University so as to show that the Chinese were interested in the Scheme. Those present subscribed over \$20,000, and His Excellency Chang Pat Chi promised to raise \$100,000 from the merchants of Waichow, Chinachow, and Ki Hing. Including the sum of \$20,000 subscribed by the officials some time ago, the promised subscriptions from various sources in the province now amount to over \$30,000. The meeting decided to convene an assembly of the leading merchants of the 12 Gaids and the members of the nine charitable Institutions for Friday so as to distribute subscription lists.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The table to date is as follows:

CLUB.	M.	W.	L.	PTS.
Kowloon	6	6	0	12
Y.M.C.A.	6	5	1	10
Craigengower	6	4	2	8
Civil Service	4	3	1	6
Schoolmasters	6	2	4	4
Lusitano	6	1	5	2
Taikoo	6	1	5	2
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese)	6	1	5	2

During the past week Civil Service defeated the Schoolmasters by 50 games to 40; Y.M.C.A. overcame Craigengower by 51 to 48; and Taikoo beat Lusitano by 39 to 38. The last was unfinished owing to the late arrival of Lusitano.

PARIS LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

June 4, 1909.

RAPPROACHEMENT WITH GERMANY ADVOCATED.

The French Press, which for some time past has been preaching a rapprochement with Germany, has done a wise thing towards that end by accepting frankly and without demur the decision of the The Hague Tribunal in the Case Blanche incident. The general feeling is clearly that a more just verdict could not have been given. Both countries this time are perfectly satisfied. May they remain better friends in future, and not fall out so often over petty disputes—the result of jealousy and hatred. The dispute has been closed in a way honourable to both sides, and this is precisely the point emphasized by the French Press; certainly it is a noteworthy factor that should not be overlooked by either France or Germany. The Petit Parisien remarks: "We have not to appreciate the terms of the sentence, but to before the indisputable verdict of the judges. It will be enough for us to recall that for the second time in recent history it has been possible to avoid a threatening conflict by recourse to an arbitral solution. The Case Blanche affair between France and Germany has been settled as peacefully as the Hull affair between England and Russia was settled before it. Who would not find matter for congratulation in this result, and who, indeed, would dare to say that this procedure has not safeguarded the dignity and vital interests of the two nations at issue?"

The Debats says that the award definitely closes in the most honourable manner for both parties a dispute which very nearly degenerated into a general conflagration. "On the essential points of right," remarks Le Temps—the official organ of the Government—"the arbitrators have pronounced in our favour. The task was a delicate one. They have acquitted themselves of it as well as they possibly could." Le Temps concludes its article with the sincere hope that France and Germany should take this honourable settlement to heart and endeavour to prevent a repetition of these "incidents" by better understandings.

Mr. Slade—As the petition is framed it is so hopelessly defective it cannot stand.

The Chief Justice indicated that the petition could be amended and served by midday, and if there was no objection to it would be taken in chambers.

Other defects were referred to and the Chief Justice said leave would be granted to appeal subject to there being no objections.

THE KING AND ISABEL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN JOHN."

London: T. Werner Laurie.

The title to this story might have been anything else. It is a "mystery novel," dealing with the double life of a Harley Street expert, who has found a cure for cancer. In style, it reminds one of "Called Luck"—once started, it must be read almost at a sitting. The author has succeeded in hiding the secret from his reader; and at the end leaves him somewhat of a haze as to what has really happened; and what is more, he does it all in a semi-satirical way, with many a sneer at fashionable feebles and the influences and motives that move "the great world" in London. It is unfortunate that he introduces two chapters satirizing detectives for they strike a false note; they are an in-

artistic interlude in an otherwise excellent shilling shocker. Taken by themselves, they form a legitimate bit of writing. Here they merely delay the action of a story that could be swallowed at one gulp. But taken as a whole, Frank Richardson provides his patron with a good afternoons' reading reminiscent of Fergus Hume and Conan Doyle.

WASP-WAISTED CORSETS.

While the Paris corset-makers are working overtime on the "wasp-waisted" corsets which will be at the height of fashion when Louis XV. and Louis XVI. dresses are introduced next autumn, several hundred well-known doctors, painters, sculptors, and men of letters have given their support to the movement against "the distortion of the feminine figure by the wearing of corsets," which was inaugurated some months ago by a dozen ladies prominent in Paris society, and which has as its strongest advocate M. Marcel Proust, the new Academician.

THE NAVY.

The Superior Council of Marine has adopted the following conclusions respecting the Navy:—all efforts should be concentrated on the building of a line of battle fleet. No more armoured cruisers should be built, and torpedo flotillas and submarines should be looked upon as of secondary importance. In 1920 France ought to have a fleet of 45 battleships. In the years before 1933 battleships of 22,500 tons each ought to be built. The cost to be met would total about £25,000,000, and the result would be to put the French fleet practically on a level with the German. These have yet to be considered by Parliament and the Government.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

When the Anglo-French Alliance was founded a quarter of a century ago for the purpose of spreading the French language, it had only 9 members, to-day it is able to boast of 500 members. The twenty-fifth anniversary of L'Alliance Francaise, which has just been celebrated in Paris and in which forty

members of the Anglo-French Alliance took part, was a memorable event. There was a great gathering at the Sorbonne last Tuesday afternoon, followed by a banquet in the evening. Ex-President of the Republic, Loubet presided at the gathering at the Sorbonne, while M. Paul Deschanel delivered a most eloquent address which was much applauded. The eminent Academician struck the right note when he impressed upon his numerous hearers the great importance of the two countries remaining united. They both belonged to the great family of thinkers, who glorified human intelligence. The land of Shakespeare and the land of Moliere, the land of Bacon and the land of Descartes, the land of the Habes Corpus Act and the land of the Declaration of the Rights of Man had united their genius and their force for the liberty of Europe and the world. M. Deschanel also remarked that, whatever might be the importance of the economic and political interests uniting the two nations, a still harmony in the form of high-class literature dominated their destinies as we have just seen. While at the beginning of the nineteenth century French was the first of European languages, it now stands fourth. Not that the French had lost ground, but other languages had gained ground by being spoken by more people. French at the present day was spoken by 58,000,000 persons, German by 80,000,000, and English by 116,000,000. Sir Archibald Geikie, president of the Anglo-French Alliance, who was unable to be present, in a letter addressed to M. Loubet, expressed on behalf of the Alliance, their affectionate devotion to France, their admiration of her beauti-

NO RESIDENCE.

At the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) said that a certain man was designated as residing at 8, Main Street, Kowloon.

His Lordship—Does he live there?

Mr. Jackson—There are only four walls there.

His Lordship—Oh!

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

Mrs. Main, of Nos. 1 and 2, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, has of late been missing many articles from her clothes lines. As the thief has had a long run of success, notwithstanding the watchmen deputed to effect his capture, Mrs. Main conceived the excellent idea of attaching bells to the end of the clothes lines. These were so arranged that the removal of any article of clothing from the line would cause the bells to ring. After the trap had been duly set, it was not long before the bells began to clang. The sound awakened the houseboys to activity, and they immediately dashed to the front and rear entrances to the building, while others searched the grounds. The thief was discovered in the basement of the house, and on being charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate yesterday was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The table to date is as follows:

CLUB.	M.	W.	L.	PTS.
Kowloon	6	6	0	12
Y.M.C.A.	6	5	1	10
Craigengower	6	4	2	8
Civil Service	4	3	1	6
Schoolmasters	6	2	4	4
Lusitano	6	1	5	2
Taikoo	6	1	5	2
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese)	6	1	5	2

During the past week Civil Service defeated the Schoolmasters by 50 games to 40; Y.M.C.A. overcame Craigengower by 51 to 48; and Taikoo beat Lusitano by 39 to 38. The last was unfinished owing to the late arrival of Lusitano.

The table to date is as follows:

CLUB.

M. W. L. PTS.

Kowloon

Y.M.C.A.

Craigengower

Civil Service

Schoolmasters

Lusitano

Taikoo

Y.M.C.A. (Chinese)

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6 5 1 10

6 4 2 8

4 3 1 6

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C.
6th Ed-Liebers,
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M R. RUDOLPH LEISSING, having retired from our employment, CEASES to sign our Firm for Procurement from This Date.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong and China, 1st July, 1909. [946]

NOTICE.

WE WISH to bring to the Notice of the Public that our Firm has for the last twenty years been engaged in the Manufacture of FIRE CRACKERS for Export and that we have Established a reputation for Superior Quality and Moderate Charges.

Messrs. HUNG HING & Co., 17, Yin Te Street, West, are our Sole Agents in Canton, and anyone wrongfully making use of Our Name will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

SUN LEE & Co.,
Tung Koon District.
Canton, 9th July, 1909. [947]

NOTICE.

WEDNESDAY next, 14th of July, being the FRENCH NATIONAL FÊTE, the Consul for France will be pleased to receive at his Official Residence, 13, Peak Road, between 9.30 and 11 A.M., the Members of the French Community, and between 11 and 12.30, British Officials and Officers and his Foreign Colleagues.

Mr. GASTON LIEBERT will also be "AT HOME" between 4 and 7 P.M. for all residents of Hongkong who may wish to call on that occasion.

The Chancery of the Consulate (Prince's Building) will be Closed all day on the 14th of July.

LE CONSUL DE FRANCE,
GASTON LIEBERT,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1909. [948]

IN THE MATTER OF THE PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892 (No. 2 of 1892),

IN THE MATTER OF an application made by THOMAS WINSTANLEY of 8, Livingstone Road, Blackburn in the County of Lancaster England "for an invention for improvements in Lime Treating Machines."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Patent, Declaration and Specification required by the above mentioned Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the above named THOMAS WINSTANLEY to apply by DENNYS & BOWLEY, his Solicitors, to apply for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of the above named invention, at a sitting of the Executive Council to be held at the Council Chamber on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1909.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARIG"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLETON,
BRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 24th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must be made before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1909. [949]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

NEW EDITION

Enlarged to 1,800 Pages,
THOROUGHLY REVISED.
Fascicule I. (296 pages) will be ready for delivery in July.

Price to Subscribers £5.50, payable on delivery of Fascicule I.

Prospectus and Specimen pages upon application.
KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
863]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SALTED AUSTRALIAN

PIGS' TROTTERS.

96 CENTS A DOZEN.

[563]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., GOTHEMBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YEDDO," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

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MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1909. [949]

INTIMATIONS

E. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, till NOON on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1909, for the purchase of the Privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting drags and of preparing and dealing in Drags Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in Government Gazette as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [926]

E. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

TO LET

TO LET

N. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, SIX ROOMS. Electric Fittings, Verandahs both sides. Full harbour view.

ROOMS IN NO. 2, PEDDER'S HILL.

Apply to— A. B. AVASIA,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [941]

TO LET

TO LET

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, NO. 1, Prince's Building, II. Floor.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, NO. 125, Wan Chai Road.

Apply to— REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

TO LET

TO LET

ONE DETACHED ROOF, with Separate Entrance and Verandah in Prince's Building, Second Floor.

Apply to— WM. MEYERINK & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [920]

TO LET

TO LET

N. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET

TO LET

N. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to— F. X. DALMADA & CASTRO,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET

TO LET

N. 3, LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Thoroughly repaired. Rent Moderate.

Apply to— X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [937]

TO LET

TO LET

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS. Electric Fittings, suitable for Offices or Dwellings.

Also, GODOWN, NO. 2, Duddell Street.

Apply to— A. B. AVASIA,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [912]

TO LET

TO LET

SUTTON'S SEEDS
Special Selected Collections
for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
in AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE issued 10th August, 1883, for 4 Shares numbered 5049/5052 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Joao A. da Luz (deceased) of Hongkong, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 22nd instant, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued on 10th August, 1883, will be recognized by the Company.

Also JOAO A. DA LUZ (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the said Scrip Certificate issued 10th August, 1883, will be recognized by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [940]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BABINGTON—

Scrip No. 77 51/60 10

79 61/70 10

79 71/80 10

80 81/90 10

40

2. CHEASY EWENS—

Scrip No. 81 151/160

10

3. FUNG SHIU SAW—

Scrip No. 83 182/190 9

84 191/200 10

85 201/210 10

29

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT

GORDON—

Scrip No. 86 246/255

10

5. ELZEAZER SILAS KELLEY—

Scrip No. 87 311/320 10

88 321/330 10

90 341/350 10

91 351/360 10

40

129 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Sheller Street.

The CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD, Furnished for 1 Year.

THE CROWD AT CRICKET.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Here's where the lads of the village cricket: I was a lad not wide from here; I could't off the ball from the wicket? Like an old w'ld those days appear.

It is in accord with the fitness of things that Meredith's Juggling Jerry should have been a wicket-keeper, and, to judge by his manner of talking, a Surrey man, born not far from the Kentish border. Anybody able to keep for the swift, rustic erratic bowlers of the ancient village greens, now nearly all ploughed up or built over, of that countryside could have become an expert juggler in a very little while. These lines and other allusions to the game of games in the Meredithian chronicles of English country life, which stick like burns in the memory, might well move one to attempt a brief history of the evolving and involving of the crowd at cricket. Such a history would include, of course, Niven's incomparable picture of the Hambleton spectators, the old farmers leaning forward on their tall staves and the deep barking cries of "Titch an' turn! Titch an' turn!" whenever one of the antique worthies made a big hit. Nobody paid gate-money to see the sport on Broad Halfpenny. But it is to be feared—or hoped—that everybody with a few spare coins, gold or silver, or Lacedemonian bronze, had his bet on the issue. To be hoped? Anyhow, it was becoming to bet on the result of a cricket match, keenly watched from beginning to end, than to back a horse in a far-away unseen race with an elusive bookmaker, which is the custom of the latter-day working man, an easy prey of the small betting man whose pocket is the nearest post-house. Moreover, in the days of the Hambleton men, the wager was always an expression of local patriotism. It would have been accounted an unneighbourly thing to back strangers ("foreigners," as the people of a Lancashire town call the inhabitants of the next eddy in the country's population, three or four miles away) with good home-made money. Crowds of the Hambleton type are still found assembled about certain upland cricket grounds in Lancashire and Yorkshire, where you will always see at least one sound bowler on side—some homely "professor" who ought to be asked, so his neighbours think, to play for the county.

Then, to return to the question of history-making, the famous scene on the cricket field in "Evan Harrington" would be included by the philosophic annalist. Meredith tells us very little about the cricket, but yet contrives, subtly, in wondrous wise, to give an impression of contagious enthusiasm. There are no such cricket matches in the Wessex of Hardy's novels, and that is a very great pity—for there would be good talk between over among the players. The lesser Victorian novelists have sometimes brought in a cricket match, often more than not in order to give the hero an opportunity of scoring a century. But I cannot remember any description of the kind which reveals the personality of the assemblage of spectators. So that the historian, who attempted to trace the psychological origin and growth of the monstrous crowds—genial monarchs but none the less Cyclops—to be seen at Lord's and Old Trafford and the Oval and other popular playing-fields, would find a plentiful lack of documentary material. And a search through the files of popular newspapers would be for him a waste of time and labour. The modern journalist is too much concerned with paraphrasing the score-sheet and recording impertinences about the players (whom he addresses by their diminished Christian names, as if he knew them) to have time for a study of the professional football. If the visiting eleven got the upper hand, the Oval soon became an unpeopled wilderness; in the event of a closely-contested match there was a disposition to jeer at the visitors in the hope of putting them off their game, which was unperformalike conduct. Umpires were treated like the referee who gives an unpopular decision at a third-rate exhibition of spectacular Association, and veritable riots—foolish rebellions against Fate—were not unknown. It was said in the North that the Surrey spectators knew less about cricket than any other crowd in the kingdom, and thought they knew me. They were largely drawn from the mean streets of South London, that wan-like outgrowth of the metropolis, and very few of them had ever handled bat or ball. In recent years, however, there has been a great change for the better; to-day the crowd is a civilised assemblage, almost super-civilised in parts. Unquestionably the Oval has been one of the humanizing influences in the life of South London; the games there have been object-lessons in the advantages of self-imposed discipline. There was from the very first a sprinkling of enlightened enthusiasts among the Surrey crowd. Those represented the élite, as it were, of the little gatherings of lovers of cricket who resorted to the village playing-fields—some of them notable nurseries of professionals—which were swelled up by the southward extension of Greater London. For many years, however, they were lost in a mob of hooligans, bumptious and ignorant and naughtie, who watched cricket in the "win, tie, or wrangle" spirit.

The crowd at Lord's seldom gives one the impression of a single personality. To begin with, the pavilion dominates it like a schoolmaster who is aule and willing to maintain discipline. To those who sit in the Mound stand, where the most homogeneous portion of the assemblage is packed away, the atmosphere of unanimity is most often apparent, the windows of the pavilion are blind—eyes with critically uplifted eyebrows. The spectator knows that there is a bond behind these unflinching eyes on great occasions—the generations of those who know the game by hand as well as by heart are all represented there, the champions of the nearer and further past come and go like passing thoughts of great days and deeds, the long-experienced observer whispers their names—and he will not, cannot, let himself go until he has the approval of the pavilion. Let any visitor to Lord's note how often applause begins there, afterwards becoming a full circle of cheering. Thus the pavilion's presence tends to reduce the crowd at Lord's to an inclusive collection of individuals, an impersonal array of items and atoms. That is why there is really no "baracking" in the true sense of the term at Lord's. Occasionally there is a noisy demonstration, but careful observation generally shows that it originates not in active animosity against the players but in the very sudden thinking, it may be, that one is suddenly thinking, it may be, that nobody is getting his money's worth.

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The crowd at the pavilion is invariably the same of the Surrey crowd is invariably the same, whether it be at Lord's or at the Oval. The spectators at the pavilion's presence tends to reduce the crowd at Lord's to an inclusive collection of individuals, an impersonal array of items and atoms. That is why there is really no "baracking" in the true sense of the term at Lord's. Occasionally there is a noisy demonstration, but careful observation generally shows that it originates not in active animosity against the players but in the very sudden thinking, it may be, that one is suddenly thinking, it may be, that nobody is getting his money's worth.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
 ASSAYE, British str., 4,359, O. Jones, E.N.R., 9th July—Shanghai 6th July, General P. & O. S. N. Co.
 BENALITO, British str., 2,510, A. Wallace, 9th July—London 24th May, General—Gibb Livingston & Co.
 CHENAN, British str., 9th July—Canton.
 CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 9th July—Canton.
 JOHANNE, German str., 952, M. Iphand, 9th July—Hoioh 8th July, Coal and General—Johann & Co.
 TAMING, British str., 1,346, Sommerville, 9th July—Marsilia 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TOMOYE MARU, Japanese str., 1,500, Bombashi, 9th July—Dairen 2nd July, Coal—Mitsui Bisan Kanki.
 YEDDO, Swedish str., 2,463, Andersen, 9th July—Singapore 2nd July, General—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Assaye, British str., for Europe, &c.
 Elgina, British str., for Moji.
 Johanne, German str., for Canton.
 Nippon Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 Phenomen, British str., for Suezon.
 Rubi, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

9th July.
 FRI, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 HAINUN, British str., for Sutavon.
 KAIFONG, British str., for Amoy.
 KUMANO MARU, Jap. str., for Manila.
 LOONKHANG, British str., for Manila.
 NORD, British str., for Singapore.
 SENICA, British str., for Manila.
 SEXTA, German str., for Tsingtao.
 TAMBIA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Taming* reports: Light to moderate variable winds, following sea, cloudy weather with passing showers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 9th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK.—
 KOWLOON DOCK—Harbor. H.M.S. Handy, Haiphong, Vorwurz, Haifang, Macau, Peiho, Hongkong, Butuan.

COSMOPLITAN DOCK—H.M.S. Bramble.

TAIKOO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Hangchow, Chinqua, Yochou, Tsimshai.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Main Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and HAGHDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI," Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1909. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
 "CARDIGANSHIRE," Capt. W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th July. For Freight apply to JARDINE, M. THESON, & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [84]

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.


 AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 For BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" About 13th July.
 For Freight and further information apply to SHIEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [85]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
 "EASTERN," Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 6th June, 1909. [906]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "l" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.v." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ASSAYE ...	Brit. str.	—	O. Jones, E.N.R., C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	SIMLA ...	Brit. str.	—	Hayes	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
LONDON, & ANTWERP...	SEGURA ...	Brit. str.	—	Muller	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 20th inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c...	SAMBIA ...	Ger. str.	—	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th Aug.
HARVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c...	BRASILIA ...	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HARVE, COENPHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM ...	Swed. str.	k. w.	Sachs	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of July.
HARVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c...	SCOVIA ...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 31st inst.
CARDIGANSHIRE ...	SCOVIA ...	Brit. str.	k. w.	W. O. Tyers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Aug.
ARMAND BEHIC...	SCOVIA ...	Brit. str.	k. w.	Lafont	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 12th inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP...	ISTRIA ...	Ger. str.	—	H. Peterse	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c...	KAWACHI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst., at D'light
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c...	SAKUKI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at D'light
GENOA, MARSEILLE, LONDON, & ANTWERP, &c...	KANO MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	J. Randermann	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE &c., via JAPAN PORTS, &c...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	G. Giurgevich	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th Aug., at Noon.
YORK ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Gir. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
PERSIA ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Aus. str.	—	ARNOLD, KAHNBERG & CO.	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	On 24th inst., at 6 P.M.
ST. PATRICK ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	On 31st inst.
WELSH PRINCE ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Brit. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MONTAGUE ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 29th inst.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	AMERICA MARU ...	Brit. str.	—	D. L. Legge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
FITZPATRICK ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
AKI MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	McArthur	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
KURE MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
PRINZ LUDWIG ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	J. Randermann	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
ANHUI ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	E. R. Hutchinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at Noon.
TAIWAN ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	K. Seto	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.
EASTERN ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	J. Mathee	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 5 P.M.
YAWATA MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, E.N.E.	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	W. J. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHUNSAM ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	T. Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
HINSANG ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
INABA MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at P.M.
ABUSA MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	J. Randermann	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 20th inst.
KIKE MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
NANCHANG ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, E.N.E.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
CHENAN ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	At 22nd inst.
CHOYANG ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Bourian	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
ANDALUSIA ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Y. Kubasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
PRINZ LUDWIG ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
BOMBAY MARU ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	G. Hocken	JOHN BROWN & CO.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
ANHUI ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
LINAK ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
ERNEST SIMONS ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	R. Rodger	SEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
CARMARTHENSHIRE ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAXONIA ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	k. w.	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	F. Semblin	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
OMELI ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	K. Seda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
KUTSANG ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
TIJMAH ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Faud	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Java-China-Japan Linie
NINGPO & SHANGHAI ...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	Quiet despatch.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY ...	DAIJIN MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW ...	DAIGI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ...	HAICHING ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
MANILA ...	KUMICHI ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
MANILA ...	RUBI ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
ZAPIKO ...	TAMING ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
TEAN ...	YUENSANG ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
LOONGSAM ...	YUENSANG ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
BOENO ...	YETOBONU MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
CAPI ...	YETOBONU MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
LAISANG ...	YETOBONU MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
TUPANAS ...	YETOBONU MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
CHINHUA ...	YETOBONU MARU ...	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—
OMELI ...	YETOBONU MARU ...	Dut. str.	—	—	—	

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 10th July	See Special Advertisement.
OF CALL	Capt. O. Jones, E.N.R.		
LONDON and ANTWERP	SIMLA	About 14th	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLE	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.R.	July	Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, E.N.R.	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 22nd July	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. G. W. Gordon, E.N.R.		
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.		

Hongkong, 9th July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"TAMING"	On 13th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"ANHUI"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"PAKHOI"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 18th July, D'light
SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.	"TEAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.		
FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.		
FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.		
TELEPHONE 36.		
For Freight or Passage apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	11
Hongkong, 10th July, 1909.		

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"HINHANG"	Saturday, 10th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"CHUNSANG"	Sunday, 11th July, D'light
• SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 13th July, Noon.
• MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Wednesday, 14th July, Noon.
• MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 16th July, 4 P.M.
• SH'HAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
		30th July, Noon.
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.		
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.		
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.		
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.		
+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafou, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 61.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS,		16
Hongkong, 10th July, 1909.		

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 10th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Redger	Manila	On 17th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909.

14

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS FOR LEAVING,
"HAICHING," SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW, TUESDAY, 13th July, 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to— DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1909.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.**

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean; Lerantino, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD:

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	HOMEWARD.
S.S. ANDALUSIA	S.S. ISTRUJA
13th July	21st July
S.S. SAXONIA	S.S. BRASILIA
20th July	23rd July
S.S. DORTMUND	S.S. SEGOVIA
26th July	31st July
S.S. SPEZIA	S.S. SAMBIA
13th Aug.	12th August
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	S.S. SLAVONIA
17th Aug.	20th August

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Point in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TOURS	LEAVES
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG,	"FITZPATRICK"	SATURDAY, 31st	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KUEICHOW,	Capt. E. R. Hutchinson, 4,416	JULY	
KOBE, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	SATURDAY, 28th	
	Capt. 6,178	August	

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th July,
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th July,

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine. The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

877

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC. VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	... 600 tons gross	... Sail Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	... 600 "	Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	... 500 "	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

[462]

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS of FAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA, Colliers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Daimy and Siberia.
14th July ... at 8:30 p.m.
17th " " at 8:30 p.m.
22nd " " at 11:30 a.m.
24th " " at 8:30 p.m.

FOR

PER

DATE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, SHIMIDU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail). Extra Postage 10 cents.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Yokohama, and Kobe
Manila
Saigon

EUROPE &c, India via Tuticorin
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents).
Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail). Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).

Bangkok
Akyab
Batavia, Cheriton, Samarang, Surabaya and Macassar
Shanghai
Saigon
Moi
Singapore
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE
Bawato, Amoy and Tamsui
Singapore, Penang, and Bombay
Kudat and Sandakan
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Ningpo and Shanghai
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Manila
Strait of Colombo
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin
Amoy, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe
Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

EUROPE &c, India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11:30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents).
posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).

Shanghai
Akyab, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simonsfjord, Verberghafen, Mutsupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle, and Salina Cruz
Moji and Salina Cruz
KELING, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOICHI, SHIMIDU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail). Extra Postage 10 cents).

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Ningpo and Shanghai
Tsin-tan, Chefoo and Newchwang
Shanghai
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle
EUROPE &c, India via Tuticorin
Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).

Manila
Keeling, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidu, Victoria B.C. and Seattle
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Tinap, Port Darwin, Thursday Isd., Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle
Shanghai
Manila
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji
Local Deliveries—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Windows at the East end of the Veranda in Queen's Road.

EMBASSIES.—Correspondence can be registered for mails to Europe, Canada, and America up to one hour before the time of closing. With a late fee of 10 cents, registered articles for despatch by these packets will be accepted up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing the ordinary mail. Registered mails to Shanghai, Japan, Straits, India, Manila and Australia by other than contract packets close half an hour before the ordinary mails and to the Coast Ports quarter of an hour before the ordinary mails.

THE VALUE OF CLARET

AS A HEALTH GIVING DAILY BEVERAGE HAS OFTEN BEEN INSISTED UPON BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. King Chambers, the well-known authority on diet, has pronounced the verdict that "As a regular beverage for healthy persons there is no wine on the English Market equal to Claret."

Therefore every lover of Claret should see that they get the right wine, and we confidently recommend to our Customers and the public our

SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN
PER DOZEN PINTS ... \$ 6.50
" QUARTS ... \$11.00

Samples on Application to

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

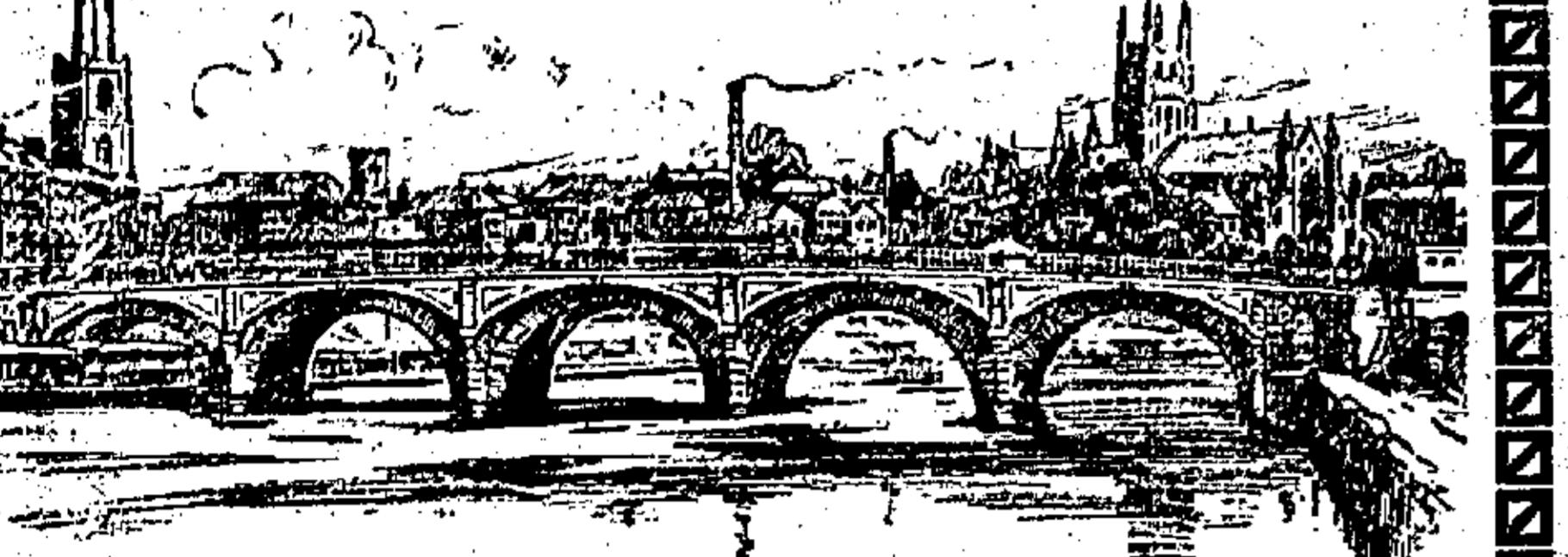
July 9th.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 1.67
Bank Bills, on demand 1.67
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1.67
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1.67
Credit, at 4 months' sight 1.67
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1.67
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 219
Credits, at 4 months' sight 223
ON GERMANY—
On demand 178
Letters 10.00 a.m.
Saturday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Sunday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Saturday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 a.m.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.45 a.m.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.00 a.m.
No late fee
Letters 10.00 a.m.
Saturday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Sunday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Saturday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 a.m.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.00 a.m.
No late fee
Letters 11.00 a.m.
Saturday, 10th, 1.00 p.m.
Sunday, 10th, 1.15 p.m.
Saturday, 10th, 2.00 p.m.
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By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire," and is the ideal sauce for use with all kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup, game, cheese or salads.



WORCESTER

the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

Do you drink Whisky?

If so, drink THE BEST and the BEST is —

Wright & Greig's "Premier"

It is the very finest Whisky that can possibly be produced. The whiskies of which "Premier" is composed are of the very oldest, selected from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and put together with all the knowledge which 50 years' experience can acquire.

OBTAIABLE THROUGH ALL FIRST-CLASS WINE MERCHANTS.

Wright & Greig, Ltd., Dallas Dhu Distillery, Forres, Elginshire.

Head Office: 64 Waterloo Street, Glasgow.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That's why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, so strengthening a food, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE REVOLUTION IN COLOUR.

Looking round on the pretty summer frocks of this season, one is struck by the great change in the matter of colour that has taken place during the last few years. The palest shades alone were at one time admirable for day-gowns, and even a too vivid relief of brightness was looked upon as a sin. All that is changed now. We wear spruce-colour for shopping and think nothing of rose-pink for an afternoon stroll—nothing in cottons and muslins, but in such seriously sciogged materials as cloth and cashmere. A bright cherry-red wrap attracts no attention in Piccadilly, although some years ago it would have been thought rather striking for even an opera-coat.

THE NEW SHADES.

Sides by side with this bold adoption of bright shades for ordinary wear we have all the new shades which have made of dress so much more artistic a study recently. The many nameless shades between copper and rose, green and blue, purple and brown, have added enormously to the picturesque value of our clothes; and then came the dyed shantung and tussore whose texture transmutes the most ordinary tones to a lovely and mysterious colour. The tremendous revival in starch feathers as hat trimmings, together with the various new ways of dyeing them, have also helped towards the very admirable effect of modern clothes. A gathering of well-dressed women is undoubtedly a beautiful spectacle at this time, unless they are bound up in ultra-Directoire frocks, which spoil their grace when they move.

OUTLINES OF THE DAY.

Sleeves get tighter and tighter, shoulders plainer and narrower, skirts shorter and skins purer, coats longer and straighter, so far as smart tailor-mades are concerned. Collars are no more, and hats are of an enormous length from front to back—an extraordinary silhouette altogether, rather shapeless except in unexpected places, where some monstrous curve or turn catches the eye and takes the breath. The very long sleeves have had such an effect on gloves that the old-fashioned four-button length are hardly sold at all, and we are coming rapidly back to the two and one button lengths, such as a past generation was guilty of wearing with short sleeves.

SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

The very wide shoe-laces of last year are with us still, only in black, brown, and self-colours—not in the extraordinary stripes and checks in which they made their first appearance. The gentle hints of enterprise among shopkeepers, which display these laces tied at the bottom instead of the top of the lacing, are not adopted by very important people. The custom is, to begin with, unbecoming to the foot. Coloured shoes and stockings are being worn to a greater extent than during any year for some time past, either to match or contrast with the gown. In the latter case they match the petticoat. Fawn and champagne-shades are to the fore, also reds, pale tones of green and grey, Saxe blue, and old rose. The stockings should be quite plain of the finest lace thread. Suede shoes are very fashionable. They are delightfully comfortable, and most becoming at first, but a little apt to stretch. Buckles are correct, but not the Langtry tab. The shoe ends at the buckle.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

There is an unlimited choice in hats just now; no one need trouble about the shape of the brim unless it is very moderate and simple. Then it will indeed be out of fashion. To get a smart new shape, take my large straw hat, sit on it—and there you are. Then add all the ostrich feathers in the house, and if possible a jet buckle about six inches square, and the result will be sheer Paris. It does not matter where the brim goes up and down, so long as it does not stay of one mind too long; but those who prefer flat brims may have them, so long as they are very flat, and at least three inches wider at one side than the other. A really dull hat may be enlivened by being worn over one eye. These things sound improbable, but they are true.

SUNSHADES OF THE SEASON.

Sunshades are suffering a slight eclipse by the fact that to do any work other than is accomplished by the spreading brim of a smart hat, they would have to be about the size of army tents. However, those that are carried are remarkably pretty, in dyed and printed shantung, exquisitely blanded chenille, or perfectly plain gros-grain with a plain border—a shade darker. A few tiny sun-shades of the Early Victorian pattern are seen, mostly in silk flowered with small rosebuds, or other designs of the correct period. Their handles are made to fold, and often have little jewelled watches set in the end. Pink quartz is used very much, the Queen so often carrying hers with a handle of this cloudy rock thickly studded with rubies. Opal matrix is also in demand, the prejudice against this stone, owing to its alleged unluckiness, having to a great extent died out. Plain crystal is always a favourite also.

FEATHER BOAS AGAIN.

The tall ruffe has brought in its wake our old friend the feather boa, in which Paris is at present revelling. In that city the boa is worn so long that it falls almost to the hem of the skirt, and is very fat and round in all its length, particularly, of course, round the throat. These boas are hot and not very becoming, but they are smart so of course every woman wears them. The shorter ones are finished with long chevilles ends, or tassels of coloured fringe. The boa is often white, but it may also be made in the most unlikely colours to match any gown.

THE RAGE FOR HEADS.

Paris is also gone mad on bead necklaces and ropes. They are made of every conceivable kind of bead, some of them very costly and rare, and brought from remote parts of the world, where they are probably the currency of the realm, and the sole dower of native brides. Some of the old Venetian beads are really beautiful. Others of clouded glass come from Florence, and are to be had in exquisite colourings and with various sheeny finishes. Long ropes of heavy cut jet cabochons, with clattering tassels at the end, are remarkably becoming finishes to some gowns. They are worn quite loose, not looped or fastened in any way, their weight keeping them in place. Such trinkets as these are always dear to the heart of the fashionable woman, for whom the modes do not change quickly enough, so that she is obliged to while away the time between the changes with such fiddle-faddles. As to beads and sequins in evening-dress there is a greater rage for them than ever. Almost painfully dazzling is a gold-coloured gown wrought with sequins, beads, and crystal all in gold, the whole dress being covered with it. There is a wonderful stall at the White City where the newest sequins are to be seen in all their glory. Some of them are half-an-inch in length and proportionately strong in tint. There is a salmon-colour hat almost like the bread away, and there is a so-called emerald that would "kill" the true stone quite dead. Another sequin is called grass-green, but if any meadow were to don such a tint the cows would decline to enter it, and would certainly retreat in much confusion—X, and Z, in the Globe.

(3) His rights as a policy-holder are protected by British law, and he can pursue those rights in British Courts.

(1) The policy-holder in a foreign company, as in a British company, has the security of all the funds of the company, except to far as these funds are hypothecated abroad for the benefit of local policy-holders.

(2) So much at least of his company's liabilities as is attributable to policies on native lives, as is his own, is represented by assets in this country.

(3) His rights as a policy-holder are protected by British law, and he can pursue those rights in British Courts.

(1) The policy-holder in a foreign company,

THE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

From the Times Financial Supplement.]

It is not too much to say that the introduction in the House of Lords of a Government Bill "to consolidate and amend and extend to other companies carrying on insurance or insurance business the law relating to life assurance companies" is an event of the highest importance in the social and economic history of this country. It will be convenient at the outset to consider the circumstances which have brought the Bill into existence. For some years past the minds of actuaries and of others responsible for the management of British life offices have been turned towards a revision of the Life Assurance Companies Acts of 1870, and 1872. The contemplated revision was one of total only, since the vigorous growth and healthy condition of British life assurance made it evident that the principles of which the Acts were based were sound and stable. Nothing of importance was done, however, until the scandals attaching to the administration of the three large American offices doing business in this country called attention to the position of British policy-holders in these and other foreign companies. The insecurity of this position had then been recently emphasized by the sudden departure from London of the notorious

american assessment office, the Mutual Reserve Fund, taking with it all its remaining assets, and leaving its unfortunate policy-holders to prosecute their claims, for what they were worth, in America.

Following on these events the House of Lords in 1906 appointed a Select Committee "to inquire and report what steps should be taken, by deposit of funds or otherwise, to provide adequate security for British policy-holders in life insurance companies which have their chief office outside the United Kingdom, but which carry on business in this country." A considerable number of witnesses, some export and some otherwise, were examined, and although the main object of the inquiry was kept in view, it ultimately became to some extent an inquiry into the general working of the Act of 1870. Other events occurring about the same time made it desirable to include within the scope of the Bill all forms of assurance, and the result is the Bill now in print. The terms of the reference to the Lords' Committee have already been quoted, and it will be convenient here to reproduce the following part of the Committee's report:

(1) The Committee find that there is an almost unanimous opinion amongst the leading British actuaries and life insurance managers against compelling foreign life insurance companies which do business in this country to deposit funds as a security for their British policy-holders.

(2) The principal objections raised by the witnesses to making it compulsory on foreign companies to deposit in this country funds (beyond the sum of £20,000 under the Life Insurance Companies Act of 1870, to which reference will be made in a subsequent paragraph) for the special benefit of their British policy-holders seem to be:

(i) That such a system would be contrary to the principles with regard to insurance companies which have hitherto prevailed in Great Britain.

(ii) That it would violate the principle that the whole of the funds of an insurance company should be available for the claims of all policy-holders alike.

(iii) That if any regulations of this kind were adopted, it would undeniably lead to reprisals on the part of foreign Governments.

(iv) That if any such deposit of funds were made compulsory on foreign life insurance companies, it might lead the public to suppose that the solvency of such companies was guaranteed by the British Government.

(v) That any such deposit might seem to imply a statutory basis of valuation, the tendency of which, if it has been pointed out, would be likely to weaken rather than to strengthen reserves.

(vi) That any such deposit of securities would appear to give an unfair advantage to British subjects holding policies in a foreign company, whilst under such limited State supervision it would be well protected as they are by the control through publicity and freedom, which exists with regard to British companies.

(3) In view, therefore, of the evidence which they have heard the Committee do not consider that, in the interests of British policy-holders, it is desirable to compel foreign companies to deposit funds in this country.

It may be stated here that the Committee were certainly mistaken in supposing that "actuaries and life insurance managers" in this country were almost unanimously opposed to the proposal that foreign companies should deposit funds as a security for British policy-holders. It is not surprising that the Committee fell into error on this point, since most of those actuaries or managers examined by the Committee expressed opinions against the proposal, but it did so, and were entitled to do so, with one possible exception, only as individuals, and not as representing those bodies with which at the time they happened to be officially connected. Indeed, the Life Officers' Association, a business organization comprising all the important British life offices, now definitely recommends (1) that the deposits of foreign companies should be specifically charged for the benefit of British policy-holders, (2) that such companies shall appoint an attorney to accept service of process against them, and (3) shall undertake, presumably as a condition of doing business here, that their British contracts should be governed by British law. Recommendations similar to (2) and (3) were made by the Council of the Institute of Actuaries in 1907.

That the deposits of foreign companies in this country should be held for the benefit of British policy-holders, it is evident that in the absence of deposits so held conditions (2)

and (3) are of little value.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN OFFICES.

It may be asked how the position of a policy-holder in a British company differs from that of a policy-holder in a foreign company doing business in this country.

(1) The policy-holder in a native company has the security of all the funds of the company, unless part of those funds is hypothecated abroad under local laws for the benefit of local policy-holders.

(2) So much at least of his company's liabilities as is attributable to policies on native lives, as is his own, is represented by assets in this country.

(3) His rights as a policy-holder are protected by British law, and he can pursue those rights in British Courts.

(1) The policy-holder in a foreign company,

as in a British company, has the security of all

the funds of the company, except to far as these

funds are hypothecated abroad for the benefit

of local policy-holders.

(2) Practically none of the company's liabilities

here. If there are any such assets their amount is so small compared with the liabilities as to be negligible.

(3) His rights as a policy-holder are protected to a certain extent by British law, but if he obtained judgment against the company it would be useless so long as the company had no domicile or assets here, unless he was prepared to take steps in foreign Courts to enforce the judgment. Moreover, there is nothing at present to prevent a foreign company leaving Great Britain and taking all its assets with it.

Again, it may be well to explain how the position of a foreign company doing business in this country differs from that of a British company.

(1) The foreign company is amenable to British law only so far as its operations here are concerned. Its position and constitution may be completely altered by domestic legislation (e.g., the American Armstrong Law and the present Canadian Insurance Bill), or it may give preferential rights to special classes of policy-holders (see House of Lords Committee's Report, p. 12, Q. 123 et seq.) and that apparently to any extent, without the policy-holders here having any right or chance to protest, or even without their knowing anything about it.

(2) The foreign company, if a mutual society, contributes practically nothing to the Exchequer and to all intents and purposes is exempt from payment of income-tax, inasmuch as it pays only on the profits of its non-profit business less expenses, and on any interest which it may receive from assets here. If it is a proprietary company, it pays income-tax on the profits of its business here, and it would be interesting to know how those profits are determined in the absence of a separate actuarial valuation of the British business.

The advantage thus obtained by a foreign mutual society is enormous, while the foreign proprietary office is also very highly favoured as compared with its British rival, which is taxed not on profits but on interest, and therefore pays about twice as much as a foreign office of similar size and standing. Moreover, in 1906 Parliament sanctioned the extension to policy-holders in certain foreign companies of the privilege of deducting from their income assessed to tax premiums of life assurance not exceeding in amount one-sixth of the income. At least one foreign office had up till then paid this tax itself, and was in this manner paying a sum of nearly £20,000 per annum. This sum, which was some set off to other privileges enjoyed at the expense of home offices, Parliament voluntarily gave up.

Bearing these facts in mind, and remembering also the expression of opinion of the Lords' Committee that foreign companies doing business here "should be placed as far as possible in the same position as the British companies with which they compete," it is now necessary to consider how far the Bill as drafted affects this object, and if it does not do so, what amendments are required in order to carry out the opinion of the Lords' Committee.

THE QUESTION OF DEPOSIT.

The memorandum attached to the Bill quotes the opinion of the Lords' Committee, and adds "in this respect the Bill provides that all life assurance companies, whether registered within or without the United Kingdom, shall deposit and keep deposited a sum of £20,000, and make returns in the prescribed form to the Board of Trade." A careful perusal of the Committee's Report makes it clear that the Committee did not intend that a compulsory deposit should be made by existing British companies, but that foreign companies should make and maintain the deposit of £20,000, not with the idea that such a sum was an adequate security for their liabilities here, but merely as affording a guarantee to British policy-holders of "being able always to proceed if necessary against such companies in the Courts of this country." This is a privilege no doubt, but the measure of its value depends on a comparison of the amount of the company's liabilities in this country with the amount of the deposit. It is quite conceivable that one of the large companies might, and it would, while to abandon a sum so small compared with its liabilities as £20,000, and to retire from this country, leaving the unfortunate policy-holders to scramble for the deposit, or to pursue the departed company into its own country. Again, in the event of a complete or partial insolvency, if the principle enunciated in paragraph 2 (i.) of the Committee's Report were anything but theoretical, the total assets of the foreign company should be liable for all claims alike. But since those assets are engaged to an unknown extent to meet the preferential claims of policy-holders in other countries, policy-holders here would certainly receive less than 20s. in the pound, and in any event would be placed at a grave disadvantage as compared with other policy-holders in the same company.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

It is clear, therefore, (1) that any deposit by a foreign company, to be of practical value, must be proportionate to the amount of the company's liabilities here; (2) that the only deposit which will place policy-holders in a foreign company in a position of complete security, or of security at least as good as that of other policy-holders in the same company, is a deposit equal to the total amount of the company's liabilities in this country; (3) that the total assets of the foreign company should be liable for all claims alike. But since those assets are engaged to an unknown extent to meet the preferential claims of policy-holders in other countries, policy-holders here would certainly receive less than 20s. in the pound, and in any event would be placed at a grave disadvantage as compared with other policy-holders in the same company.

(4) That the company should undertake that its British contracts should be governed by British law, and (5) that it should appoint an agent or attorney here to accept service of process against it. It should be added that these obligations, to be of full effect, would have to be made conditions of the company's doing or continuing to do business in this country.

(6) That the company should undertake that its British contracts should be governed by

British law, and (7) that it should obtain a

Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

(8) That the company should undertake that its British contracts should be governed by

British law, and (9) that it should obtain a

Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

(10) That the company should undertake that its British contracts should be governed by

British law, and (11) that it should obtain a

Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

(12) That the company should undertake that its British contracts should be governed by

British law, and (13) that it should obtain a

Stamp affixed to every genuine package.</p

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
CAPITAL PAID UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka
Nagasaki, London, Lyons
New York, San Francisco, Honolulu
Bombay, Shanghai, Peking
Choofoo, Tientsin, Fort Arthur
Nanchang, Dairen, Mukden
Antung, Liuyang, Mukden
Tieling, Chiang Chu

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 4% per annum
" " " 6 " 3% "
" " " 3 " 2% "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [454]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 percent per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 " 3% "
for 3 " 2% "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAFFIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,884/4 (about £479,407)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM,
HEAD-AGENCY: SINGAPORE.

Branches—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Saigon, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoorecan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achen), Bandjermasin;
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., &c.

London BANKERS—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
" do. 6 " 3% "
" do. 3 " 2% "

J. L. VAN HOUTEM, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP Sh. Taed 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and
Bankers—
KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BLEICHROEDER
BEELINER HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT
BANK FUER HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WARBACHAUER & CO.
MENDELSON & CO.
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN
JACOB S. H. STERN

Frankfurt a. M.
NOERDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.

SAL. OFFENHEIM, JE. & CO., Cologne
BAVARIISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-BANK, MUNICHEN.

London BANKERS:
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 562,000
RESERVE FUND 250,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months 4 per cent.
For 6 " 3% per cent.
For 3 " 2% per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON,

Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000

SILVER \$14,500,000

\$29,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESHAM—Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. Hand, Esq.

E. G. Barrett, Esq.

C. S. Gibbey, Esq.

W. Holmes, Esq.

C. R. Lenemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTS BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [20]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)

Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)

Reserve Fund FL. 2,200,517.37 (£163,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACON BANK,
SWISS BANKERS.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4% per annum.

6 do. 3% do.

3 do. 3% do.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [26]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 1,320,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPÉI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amyo, Kobe, Tainan
Aiping, Nagasaki, Tamari
Foohow, Osaka, Tokyo
Keeling, Shanghai, Yokohama
Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [69]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000

= about Mer. \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

= about Mer. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money. Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 4 " "

For 3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [63]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000

PAID-UP 562,000

RESERVE FUND 250,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months 4 per cent.
For 6 " 3% per cent.
For 3 " 2% per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON,

Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000

SILVER \$14,500,000

\$29,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESHAM—Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. Hand, Esq.

E. G. Barrett, Esq.

C. S. Gibbey, Esq.

W. Holmes, Esq.

C. R. Lenemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTS BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.